

of *Ctenophora*, if *Ctenophora* and *Tanyptera* are kept apart as distinct genera. In 1832, Brullé, overlooking Latreille's work, also founded a new genus (*Xiphura*) on *atrata*, and in 1833 he separated *Ct. bimaculata*, L., as a distinct genus, *Dictenidia*, leaving Meigen's two remaining species in *Ctenophora*, where they have peacefully stood until Coquillett's unwarranted innovation. What Latreille, five years later (in 1910), did with the genus *Ctenophora* has no bearing on our nomenclature. Kertész's citation (Cat. Dipt. II, p. 269) of *Tanyptera* under the genus *Ctenophora* is wrong. The correct synonymy of these genera is:—

TANYPTERA, Latr. (1805).	CTENOPHORA, Meig. (1803).
<i>Xiphura</i> , Brullé (1832).	<i>Phoroctenia</i> , Coq. (1910).
Type: <i>atrata</i> , L.	Type: <i>pectinicornis</i> , L.

Turtola, Finland:

April, 1912.

TWO DIPTERA (CECIDOMYIIDÆ) NEW TO BRITAIN.

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1. *Oligotrophus ventricolus*, Rübs., Biol. Centr. XIX, p. 566 (1899).

In December last I received for identification from Mr. H. Horsfall, of Springhead, Oldham, Lancs., some Cecidomyiid galls on *Molinia cærulea*, together with one damaged fly bred from them. The galls and the larvæ contained in them were evidently those described and figured by Rübsaamen (Ent. Nachr., XXI, 1895, p. 13) and by Kieffer (Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 1900, pl. 31, fig. 9); the larvæ corresponded exactly with Rübsaamen's description, and as he says that they are "distinguished from all known Cecidomyiid larvæ by the presence of a chitinous structure on the fourth segment" (*i.e.* the one behind that bearing the "brustgräte") the identification seemed indisputable. Rübsaamen's subsequent description of the imago, however, did not seem to fit Mr. Horsfall's specimen. I was, therefore, very glad to receive from my correspondent, on April 2nd last, a number of living examples of the fly bred from the *Molinia*-galls. An examination of these proved that they were certainly *O. ventricolus*, and that the species is subject to a good deal of variation in size and colour. According to the original description there is a red stripe on the side of the thorax extending from the wing-base to the neck. One or two of the score of specimens I examined were coloured thus, but most had

the thorax almost entirely shining black. In some the scutellum and metanotum were red, in others black. The chitinated parts of the abdomen are usually black, sometimes (♂) brownish-black; in one or two specimens the tergites were black with a reddish-central longitudinal line. The non-chitinated parts of the abdomen are a bright red in life, and this makes the female at least a very conspicuous little fly. The black bands of the dorsal and ventral surfaces are connected by patches of small flat black scales on the lateral integument.

Kieffer (Suite à la Synopse, p. 12, 1902), places this species in *Mayetiola*; both *Mayetiola* and *Oligotrophus* are said by him to possess trifold empodia, but in *ventricolus*, as far as I can see, the empodia are simple and pulvilliform. Hence if the tarsal characters of Cecidomyiidae are to be accepted as of generic value, this species is apparently not correctly placed, though it is quite beyond my power to say in which of Kieffer's genera it should be included.

2. *Lestodiplosis tenuis*, Lw., Dipt. Beit. IV, p. 33 (1850)

A female specimen, possessing the characters of *Lestodiplosis* and answering fairly well to Loew's description of *L. tenuis* is in the British Museum collection, bearing the label "Felden, Herts., 11. iii. 93., A. Piffard." The species of *Lestodiplosis* are somewhat remarkable from having spotted wings, and some of them have also banded legs. *L. tenuis* differs from the other banded-legged species in having the hind tarsi entirely dark, while there are two whitish rings on the hind tibiae, and the femora are whitish except at the tip. In our specimen the pale rings on the hind tibiae are situated at the base and on the base of the apical half (Loew does not give their position); the fore and mid tibiae are whitish beneath (not mentioned by Loew); and the upper side of the basal half of the hind femora is dark, as well as the tip. In spite of these points I think the identification is correct; I can find no other description which fits the Felden specimen. *L. tenuis* does not seem to have been noticed since its description.

British Museum (Natural History):

May 6th, 1912.

Stylops melittæ, Kirby, at Woking, &c.—It is perhaps worth while to record the appearance of further examples of this species at Woking, after an interval of several years. On April 21st and 24th, five males were taken on the wing, and others seen, by my sons, on a sandy part of our heath frequented by various bees. It is such a restless insect that a butterfly net is required for its capture. Mr. Hamm has also taken several specimens on the wing on April 17th—May 1st,